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noted the words, "as a posse comitatus," and Mr. Miller submitted an amendment to strike out the word "the" before the phrase "posse comitatus." The section, if amended, should read: "From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ the posse comitatus of the State or United States in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized."

Pending discussion Mr. Dawes submitted an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating \$275,000 for the purchase of the old Government Savings Bank Building, in this city for the use of the government. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate adjourned at six o'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. MORRILL, then until seven o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878.

Mr. ATKINS, (dem.) of Tenn., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Beebe, of New York, in the chair on the General Deficiency.

A resolution of the bill having been reached which appropriates \$476,516 for the payment of claims against the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department Mr. BLOUNT, (dem.) of Ga.; raised the point of order that the section was not germane to the bill, as it provides for the payment of claims which were not deficiencies.

After a long discussion the Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. WILLIS, (dem.) of N. Y., offered an amendment for the payment of further claims against the Bureau of Steam Engineering (for which payment had been recommended by the Committee on Naval Expenses), but for which no appropriation has been made by the Committee on Appropriations, which increases the appropriation for payment of claims against the bureau from \$476,516 to \$1,423,576.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, rose in the amendment one of John Roan for \$323,000 and one of the South Boston Iron Company for \$149,000.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, offered, as a substitute for Mr. Willis' amendment, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board of five officers of rank not less than Major, composed of three from the navy and two from the army, who shall be referred the claims of parties against the Navy Department, with directions to inquire whether or not they are due, and if so made and the government has received the property for which the claim is made the board shall inquire at the time of the delivery of the same. Rejected.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, warned gentlemen that the Senate will not sit in the hall which would be heard in disapproval of the action of the House in refusing to allow those claims to be farther investigated.

Mr. Willis' amendment was then adopted.

Mr. ATKINS, (dem.) of Tenn., gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the Navy.

Mr. WILLIS—All right; then we will see you in the favor of repudiation.

Mr. ATKINS, the gentleman has no right to make a non-*rux*tion as that.

The first paragraph of the bill appropriated \$25,000 for the payment of claims against the Bureau of Ordnance and Clothing, the largest claim recommended to be paid being that of Phineas Burgess for \$106,000.

Mr. WYCKOFF, of New York, offered an amendment for the payment of further claims against that bureau, increasing the sum appropriated from \$25,000 to \$100,000, and offering to pay up to \$10,000 more thereon as may be necessary, said timber to be paid for at a greater rate than the market price at the time of the completion of the work.

Among the claims allowed by the amendment is one of John Leach for \$295,318.

The paragraph appropriating \$73,000 for payment of claims against the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, the largest claim being that of the firm of J. & C. Rogers, offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 for payment of clothing indebtedness.

Mr. CRYMKE, (dem.) of Pa., stated that the action of the committee had increased the amount appropriated by the bill some \$2,000,000. While he admitted that it was a great expenditure, yet, his constituents who had voted for that increase, yet, in his judgment the committee had set an example and created a precedent which would lead to other wrong doings of the kind. It was in the House of Representatives that the people found an expression of their views. It was not in the Executive Chamber. The republicans have rendered by the public against those in power. popular verdict had been rendered within the last few years. It was not the fault of the democrats. The party did not attempt to defend it, but he could not wonder that republicans were willing to take the responsibility. It was an anomaly, however, the democrats should, by their votes, assist them in saying that what was done was done in haste and without deliberation. The action of the committee would bear evil fruits, for executive officers would need alter point of view to that action as a precedent which might lead to do so.

Mr. Willis' amendment was then agreed to.

NAVY CLAIMS.

Amid a great deal of confusion several amendments were offered for the payment of small private claims against the navy department. Among them were those of Edwa, of Illinois; Atkins, of Tennessee, and Blount, of Georgia, to the contrary.

Mr. SCHUCHMAN, (rep.) of Texas, introduced a bill to authorize the President to pay to the government of Japan the sum of \$750,000 in gold, now under the control of the State Department. Navy Department officials claimed that the \$1,000,000 to be paid out the accrued interest on the indemnity fund, to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Wyoming, who were killed and wounded during the capture of those sums to be turned into the Treasury. Printed and re-committed.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of W. T., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the conduct of the United States troops engaged in the campaign against the rebels in Mexico.

The House then, at five o'clock, took a recess until half-past seven without having come to any determination as to whether to pass the bill. At seven o'clock the evening session opened, the republicans and some of the democrats showing a desire to proceed with the General Deficiency bill, while most of the democrats desired to consider the Letter Carriers bill.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was passed in an almost continuous argument regarding the order of business and questions of parliamentary law, and finally an adjournment was had without action on any subject.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS DESIRED.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878.

The National American Committee, organized to aid in securing a Franco-American treaty of commerce, have adopted an answer to Mr. Meuler, president of the committee organized at Paris for the purpose of inviting a popular movement in behalf of the object. The American committee say the diversity of the natural products and manufactures of the two countries is such that trade between them is a mutual benefit, and that the measure, while the other wants, and cannot conceive that any political theory should forbid the closest commercial relations between nations. The United States is teeming with products which should find a market in France, and if we sell to you it is a natural and inevitable result that you shall buy of us. We want equally to each country by such an adjustment of import duties, through a conventional tariff, as will increase its trade and develop its resources.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE SATAGOYA.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878.

The Satagoa, now at the Washington Navy Yard will sail about the 16th of this month for summer cruise. She is a training ship and is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Evans commands her and has for his officer what is called a roving commission.

JOE COBURN'S HEALTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ACBURN, N. Y., June 7, 1878.

In order to set all apprehensions at rest in New York concerning the rumored dying condition of Joe Coburn, the ex-pugilist, a HERALD representative interviewed Major Boyle, principal keeper of Auburn Prison, to-day, from whom the following particulars were obtained relative to the alleged illness of the man, and to his existing interests. Lieutenant Commander Robley D. Evans commands her and has for his officer what is called a roving commission.

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the important federal Revenue laws and helped to secure the passage of the same. Subsequently he was engaged for two years in the revision of the New York Tax laws. He drafted the New York Tax laws, and in 1862, while in Europe, attracted the highest attention. The French Academy assigned him the chair vacant by the death of Auguste Comte, a scientific philosopher, and received distinguished honors from the scientific societies of Great Britain. Later Mr. Van Buren was appointed head of the United States revenue bureau, and in addition was made a member and rates of toll upon the Erie Canal. His report of the commission, prepared by him, was published in 1864. He was also made a member of the purchasing trustees of the Erie Railroad. Elected as one of the new directors of the company, he made a prime part in the reorganization of that great thoroughfare.

Captain Franklin, vice president of the Board, presided over the meeting, and the chairman of the Hydrographic Bureau, at Washington. He commanded the vessel of his own name which brought him from France.

The secretary of the Board, Mr. Venables, was formerly instructor in the Military Academy of West Point, and was a graduate of the United States Cavalry as a private soldier and fought the battles at Bull Run and in several other early engagements. Afterward he became a lieutenant. General's aide-de-camp and military secretary, and continued with him through the war, being under fire in every battle. His services are the first and are very remarkable. He is now Professor of Mathematics in the University of the District of Columbia, and in connection with mathematics throughout the South.

OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD Mr. Roger Boston, a lawyer, and formerly United States District Attorney in that city, is one of the clearest heads in the country. He has the largest and most accurate knowledge of military history of any layman in the country, and few professional soldiers can compare with him in the respect that he nearly every night after the arrival of the Board the rest of its members he lingered with delight until a late hour after the completion of the day's work. He has a large collection and description and discussion of battles fought at home and abroad. His private library of military works is a treasure. When the war broke out, he was ordered to the front by the War and Navy Departments.

General Angus, commanding now the Department of New Orleans, is a brigadier general in the regular army, who served in the Crimea and at Cedar Mountain. Mr. Wheeler, the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of New York and Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the South, who formerly served three years in the South as a command of a Michigan regiment, and participated in the siege of Charleston, S. C., complete the list of "graduates" appointed to the Board.

THE ACADEMY—THE REPORT.

The Board early favored themselves into the following committees:

On Discipline—Messrs. Angus, Wells, Manning and Franklin.

On Instruction—Messrs. Rogers, Wells and Fort.

On Police—Messrs. Venables and Lewis.

On Commissary, Mess and Cadets' Quarters and Barracks—Messrs. Lewis, Wells, Manning, Morgan and Wells.

On Grounds and Public Buildings—Mr. Franklin and Wells.

These committees, it is just to say, have displayed commendable assiduity. They started in with the examination of the records of the academy, and every part, and have examined everything from A to Z. Their labors are about over, and the highest compliment that could be paid to any institution was paid to the Military Academy this afternoon by the President of the Board, who said, "The academy has had an opportunity of seeing within twenty-four hours of the discipline, earnestness, studious habits, and the high character of the work of the academy of education in the academy and in the field, the prejudices might be modified. 'I give it as my opinion, and General Booth, the great leader of the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted four or five years, with, in the first half, more success than in the second half, if it were not for the war." In less than two campaigns conquered a great country and a people, and the loss of a single battle or a single day of the civil war the testimony of command was fame is even greater, has been given to the academy. The great interest in the academy as a military training school alone is written every page of the country's history, and is apparent in the minds of all. There is no room, specifically in this first hurried letter.

WEEK WORK—THE GRAD ANNUAL DATA.

New Year's the annual graduation of the academy was first intended, by Hon. David A. Wells, by Rev. James Lewis. General Sheridan is expected to be present.

Most of the graduates will be coming, in the annual ball given by the graduating class, and some of the graduates, and there will be a large number of graduates on that evening at the Union Hotel. Daniel Tyler, of the class of 1816, is expected to be present.

It is not, it is said, quite so much wealth among the families of the graduates this year as there was among those of last year's graduates. Besides, the graduates are not so numerous as in former years. Consequently some brilliant ball at the Point do not anticipate a very brilliant ball.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Appended is the list of the graduates, and their "standing" as it stood at the last examination in January:

15—Arvey, T. S.
16—Barnett, A. Z.
17—Barnett, T. S.
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THE YONKERS MYSTERY.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE BURGOLAR HOWARD—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Yonkers, Jan. 10.—The coroner's jury held an inquest on the body of the man who was found dead on George L. Howard's farm, near that place, on last Tuesday morning, and who has since been identified as George L. Howard, alias George L. Lester, a noted burglar. The first witness examined was Patrolman Joseph Johnson, who discovered the body of the deceased. His testimony, however, did not disclose any fact which have not already appeared in the HERALD.

Detective Richard King, of the New York Central Office, the next witness, testified: "I identify the case as George L. Howard; believe his right name is George L. Lester, but he goes by the name of Howard; he was known to me for two years; his name Howard; that of professional burglar; he has been arrested in New York for burglary, also known in Brooklyn, and had followed him there to find where his home was; he originally came from Philadelphia."

Valentine Brown, Health Officer of the city of Yonkers, testified: "I have seen the body of deceased man made a post-mortem examination; on examining the brain found a fragment of bullet and a portion of the bone of the skull, which had evidently been driven in by the force of the bullet; found evidence of hemorrhage within the substance of the brain; two large vessels of the brain were injured by the force of the bullet; the bullet entered the brain from the left ear, about the junction of the occipital and cerebral bones, and seemed to follow the course of the brain, and I was unable to trace the course of the ball and looked for an exit but did not find any; that was the only wound I covered in the brain, which was in the right chest; the wound in the chest would necessarily cause a hemorrhage, but not alter death; that the pistol was close to the flesh when it was discharged; the man might have been dead from three to six days before he was killed; the coroner's jury foregoes."

The jury, after deliberating about five minutes, returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by injuries received by a pistol wound in the back of the head, the bullet entering the brain from the left ear, about the junction of the occipital and cerebral bones, and seemed to follow the course of the brain, and I was unable to trace the course of the ball and looked for an exit but did not find any; that was the only wound I covered in the brain, which was in the right chest; the wound in the chest would necessarily cause a hemorrhage, but not alter death; that the pistol was close to the flesh when it was discharged; the man might have been dead from three to six days before he was killed; the coroner's jury foregoes."

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